

June 1959 from A. Kosoff.

from Wayne Raymond collection
going to a bank in Calif for exhibit

1758 R. Mint Joseph I half Joe.

Wt: $215\frac{1}{2}$ grains

Test filed from 6 o'clock to 9 o'clock on edge
Hole cut thru center and plugged with gold
of identical color (same gold I presume). Plug
stamped ~~EF~~ **F & G** in oval

On center of neck (no plug) is **E.B**
stamp in oval.

Spanish Amer ^{Brusher} Style Doubleloon
 (The illustration is the trummed one)
 First listed in Guidebook 1957 10th Ed p 40
 Also continued " 1958 11th Ed p 40
 1959 12th Ed p 40
 1960 13th Ed p 40
 1961 14th Ed p 40

"New evidence indicates that it may be a fabrication of a much later date"

Delisted entirely from 1962 ^{15th} edn and thereafter.

Mentioned in 1991 catalog p. 43

^{Brusher}
 Spanish Doubleloon
 Not listed in

Wayne Raymond

Early New York Store Cards
 Coin Collector's Journal June, 1934 Vol 1 p. 66

These Goods are sent on Consignment and Approval and the Title in the Consignee Does Not Pass Until They are Paid For.

408 OTTAWA STREET

B. G. JOHNSON Prop.

10 ST. LOUIS STAMP & COIN CO. INC.



Counterfeiting of Doubloons in New York City

See Taxay

Ctf MusStuk + Unofficial Coins

P. 28

Brasher Spanish doubloon

Buen - Rarest Gold Coins

June, 1957 Scrapbook

Brasher Spanish

~~Brasher~~

Numisma

Vol 4 No 2

Mar 1957

Comments.

Courage Magazine Jan 1968

Brusher Spanish Doubloon illustrated
- written about.

Brasher Spanish Doubloon
mentioned in

Lynn Glaser
p 64 Ctf in America (1968)

Spanish Amer. Style Brushes Doubloon
(The illustration is the trummed one)
First listed in Guidebook 1957 10th Ed. p 40
Also continued " 1958 11th Ed p 40
1959 12th Ed p 40
1960 13th Ed p 40
1961 14th Ed p. 40
"New evidence indicates that it may be a fabrication of a much
later date."

Delisted entirely from 1962 ^{15th} edit and thereafter.

Commented upon in 1991 and perhaps before
with footnote.

Spanish ^{Brush} Doubloon
Not listed in

Wayte Raymond

Early New York Store Cards
Coin Collector's Journal June, 1934 Vol 1 p. 66

Brasher

Numismatist 1915 v. 28 p. 154 ✓

W/H Woodin,

Report of ~~Proceedings~~ Committee on US Coins

ANS Proceedings 1915-17 pp. 17-19
(did not OK or not OK the coin)

A. J. N. Vol 25 p 70 EB in Geo I guinea

4 27 p 20 Query about lumin

" 28 p 26 Brasher was eligible to
be grenadier in 1775

Numismatist 29 p 165 how correct
new discovery
article

Write PR Anderson

Brasher Spanish Doubloon

Hopkins Specimen

~~REX ^HTH/SPAN ... ~ LI IND~~

There is no reason for the **I** before H

Weights $409 \frac{3}{4}$ grains

Note difference in center dot
in E.B. in
Zabriskie and in Spanish

the Spanish Brasher has
two lions and two castles, both
types cut in by hand.

the ~~left~~ ^{lower part of} lion on left side has ~~foot~~ ^{outstretched}
~~standing~~ foot horizontal. The upper right
lion has outstretched foot tilted up to left
the ~~lower~~ ^{horizontal} ~~foot~~ ^{of the lower} jaw on lower left
lion ~~is horizontal~~ rises to left whereas
~~lower~~ bottom outline of the lower jaw on the
upper lion is horizontal

the left house has windows, ^{horizontal top} ~~door~~ ^{narrow}, ^{outside} ~~top corner~~
~~crenelations~~ as high as center crenelations.

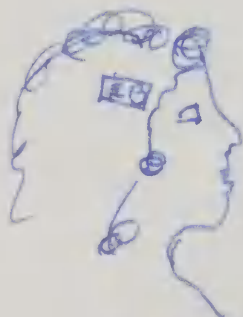
~~the~~ ^{arched} top windows with
the right house has right window shorter than
left, ^{wide} doorway ^{almost} ~~under~~ ^{window} left, ^{outside top corners} ~~cap crenelations~~
lower than center crenelations

~~punches used to make die for~~
~~Letters on genuine 1787 Doubloons, but~~
Spanish ~~is~~ letters all ~~handcut~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~
~~line punch~~ cut with line punch and dot punch
and otherwise cut by hand.

Both Spanish have punch on center of cross
where it is least readable. ~~at~~ Name Brasher
would be enough

from Kandalagh Zander (June 1959)
 1795 US Dollar (B-15 same as H-15)

Counterstamped EB
 in hair just ^{left} of the forehead
 Counterstamped. Tilts down to right so
 that base line of extended
 goes ~~into~~ runs into top of
 eye



Coin is untested
 and normally worn.

Wt: 17 dwt 8 grains
 416 grains (U.S. standard weight)

On water 15 dwt 15 1/2 gr
 375 1/2 gr

$$\begin{array}{r} 416 \\ 375 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline 40 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 10.3 \\ 40 \frac{1}{2} \overline{) 416.000} \\ \underline{405} \\ 1100 \end{array}$$

Sp gr. 10.3

4mm long
 2.2mm high
 rectangular very crude
 very uneven letters
~~lower~~ left corner of punch ^{slightly extended}
 instead of sharp like right corner
 Base of B higher than E
 Top of B higher than top of E
 Center ~~horizontal~~ stroke of B
 runs to right



Holes in B are
 different size +
 shape
 Top & bottom strokes
 of E different shape
 Center stroke of E
 is cut off diagonally

Same ^{EB} die as in Seelander
 book.

Double striking of EB punch
 Shows a right ~~of~~ of final
 punch.

Spanish Doubloon

Letters on cross side have no serifs

Virtual^{all} letters on pillar side have serifs ^{in cursive} ~~and~~

Compare the N on each side

Compare the X on each side & note cures of those without serifs

E
A
I

of those without serifs

The word BRASHER is virtually the same size as the Brasher NY Doubloon but the ^{in each of the} letters, punches used to make the Spanish Doubloons are different from the ~~ones~~ 1787 pieces. The lower loop of B is ^{actually larger} ~~smaller~~, bar of A, lower loop of R larger. No die maker would have two sets of letters ^{punches} of the same size. ~~and the letters~~

The letters NY are ^{the name} gilding the lily. If Brasher or EB counterfeiting ^{was well known} the addition of NY would be unnecessary. If Brasher's name were already on the coin ~~would the EB counterfeiting be necessary?~~ It is merely a copy of the 1787 Doubloon situation.

There would be no profit to Brasher in coming as the gold is full value. It was not for ~~as~~ he was busy making silverware, plate, and other ^{counterfeit} referred to as his made in O.S. ~~Ally Doubloon~~ well short of a false and newspapers are full of warnings

Undated 1967?

I--Smithsonian

II--The Coin and Currency Institute, New York

III--Yale University (now Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.) New York

IV--Johns Hopkins University

V--Mrs. Henry Norweb, Cleveland, and Willis Du Pont.

1. John J. Ford Jr., New York dealer who sold specimen to Mrs. Norweb, says this is the piece she owns.
2. Willis Du Pont through his coin-dealer spokesman, Sol Kaplan, says he owns this piece (same pedigree), that his father purchased it, and that he has invoice. Kaplan gave this information via telephone after Coin World sent a telegram to Du Pont asking for pedigree. Day before, Kaplan said Du Pont did not own this coin, that attorney substituted some coins on inventory, picking them at random from Red Book.

VI--Johns Hopkins University

E.B

Counterstamped on
1755 Josephus I Portuguese
Half Joe.

In Coinage Mag. Aug 1975
probably from
Johns Hopkins collection

Nice picture

Grashen Doublecree

Walter H. DuPont specimen

(punch on wing.)

Botby Larimot DuPont in 1933

from B. Max ~~W. H. M.~~ Mehl initially

in Newcomer and Jackson collections

This is from
The Great Collectors
by George Rony

Dec 1971 Coinage Mag. P 90

At ANS

1/10/70

Examined Broken Dollar

26.31 grams weight = $\frac{251.7}{154.3}$
406 grains

Boyd - Navel - ANS

Genuine — edge plain
but filed in one are a

Picture to be sent to me.

1/10/70

English

EB

English Scottish + Irish
hall markers 1918 ±

Mrs Kowalski told me to check this book

1953 edition 16th
1954-5 edition 17th
18th edition

(10)

Standard Catalogue

Assoc. Editor - J. J. Ford

Research by Breen

P. 175

"The very first American private gold
is not actually listed in this section,
for traditions' sake, but really deserves the
name. It is the series of doubloons and similar
pieces issued by Ephraim Brasher, goldsmith of
New York. Most of these are imitations Spanish doubloons
of cob design, but signed Brasher. They were
published in the 1914 Numismatist and Amer
Journal of Num."

Standard Catalogue
can be seen from
Standard Catalogue

In 1964 Vernon Brown in June 1964 Numismatist
said ~~he was not~~ discussing the ~~double~~ Brasher made to
resemble the old pillar type gold coin of Lima.
A fellow numismatist is doing research on these coins
and may have more information to report on them at
a later date.

In 1957 described
The Most Valuable American Coin

1952

Weights of Doubloons

Chas II 26.97 gms

Philip V 26.96

Ferd VI 26.83

Chas III 26.95

414 grains

Suma Old Doubloons 26.98 gms = 416.3 grains
867 fine

Modern 871 fine

Chas IV 27.04

Republic 27.05

417.

Mexico 1786-1823 27.06 - 417.6

27

1760

27.05

Date from
Henry Grunthal

The complete story of the capture of
Squid Doubloons in 1821 in New York is told
in Proceedings of ~~the~~ A. M. + A. Soc. 1895
p. 41

This ^{story} correlates with appearance of Proctor
- Squid Doubloons

Where is the Newcomer Brasher. It is the same die
as the Ten Eyck Brasher. Spanish Doubloon.
John Hopkins

The weight of the Brasher Doubloon
in Crosby is 408 grains

But it strange that the weight of the
1742 Spanish doubloon is also 408 grains
when the genuine Brashers range from
406½ to 411 grains.

Much Data on the Brasher
Doubloon is in Com Word
for Dec 6 and Dec 13 1967
when Yale Specimen was
recovered

Am State Papers - Finance
Vol I p 85

Estimates for 1791

by Alexander Hamilton

Jan 6, 1791

"For assays which have been made
towards ascertaining the fineness
of different coins, in order to report
to the House of Representatives, by
estimation"

\$ 100

"

1796

American State Papers - Finance
Vol 1 p 366

"Estimates for 1796"

Communicated to the House of Representatives, Dec. 14, 1795
by Oliver Wolcott, Jr. Secy of the Treasury
Statement D

Nov. 25, 1795

Warrant No. 5502, in favor of John Shield,
assignee of Ephraim Brasher; being for assays
made by said Brasher, in the year 1792, for the
mint, on sundry coins of gold and silver,
pursuant to instructions from the then Secretary of
the Treasury

\$ 27.00

Dec 4, 1795

Joseph Nourse
Register

Alexander Hamilton was
then Secy of the Treasury

Foraker made some assays of coins at Mint
Stewart p. 90

David Stt was Melted at the Mint on 1902 and
other proofs
Stewart Mint
Not dated
p. 52

Brasher

Counterstamp on Geo I piece
by Lynden H. Low

A J N

Vol 25 p 70 (Jan 1891)

~~A J N~~

~~28 p 26~~
~~27 p 20~~

In 1775 Brasher was
a Brasher. Little
known of him.

A J N

V. 28 p 26 (July 1893)

The Kagen article
says that Green OK
was not in time, it
came out in June. They
had up to Nov to amend,

ASN Vol 25 p ~~71~~ 70

Brusher clamp

Immune in Gold or Brasher or What

"Mr. Matthew A. Stickney, of Salem, Mass., procured his silver dollar of 1804 at the Philadelphia Mint, in 1846, in exchange for the gold doubloon (Immune Columbia, 1783) struck by Brasher in New York. Mr. Stickney was fortunate enough to find two of the latter in New York at the cost of bullion."

The three errors in one sentence are underlined.

() American Journal of Numismatics, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Oct. 1881), p. 41.

On Dec 27, 1792 Pittenhouse wrote Tobias Lear,
George Washington's Secretary, that an essay of
~~foreign~~ European coins had commenced and would
continue the next day if it were convenient for
the printer to be present.

Stewart Hist of Frost US Mint p. 202

The Newcomer Collection
list has
the Spanish Doubloon
of Brasher

This is the Specimen which
Garrett Collection has now

A J N 1792 ~~the~~ answer to Brasher inquiry

Chung St Address is No 5 not No 1

~~That~~ Could have been related to Abraham Brasher

May have assisted OTT. I believe

Rittenhouse as it was done in Phila

~~Perhaps quotation mark should end sooner as~~

~~"an early work of Goldschmidt's from~~

~~No evidence~~

~~Brasher could make chem analysis~~

~~they answered~~

Ashs for information on

Brasher

Hamilton report Jan 1791

Joint Resolution of Congress March 3, 1791

Neither of these contain any language
like the 1892 Brasher ~~quotation~~ -

Frank Stewart

Treas of the U.S. Mint p 171

Warrant #50 Jan 7, 1893

50. Jan 7. David Ott, for assaying coins
at the Mint and expenses.

\$ 24. 17

11

Frank Stewart.

History of the First United States Mint
p. 90

"Before Cox arrived at the Mint,
Brasher of N.Y. Doubloon fame, and
David Ott made some assays of coins
for the authorities."

shortly before
Cox arrived ^{May 7, 1793}
n

B

Assay of gold coins.

DATE	IN 24 grains				Specific gravity	DATE	IN 24 grains				Specific gravity		
	Fine gold		Alloy				Fine gold		Alloy				
	grs.	32 pts.	grs.	32 pts.			grs.	32 pts.	grs.	32 pts.			
FRENCH guineas	1726	21	16	2	16	17.43	English guineas	1755	21	28	2	04	17.78
	1734	21	19	2	13	17.38		1777	21	31	2	01	17.75
	1742	21	26	2	06	17.58		1785	21	50	2	02	17.78
	1753	21	03	2	29	17.23		1788	21	31	2	01	17.79
	1775	21	22	2	10	17.57		1789	22	03	1	29	17.78
Double do.	1786	21	22	2	10	17.51	1791	22	01	1	31	17.74	
	1789	21	22	2	10	17.50							
	1790	21	25	2	07	17.57							
Spanish pistoles	1776	21	21	2	11	17.53	Maltjohannes of Portugal	1739	21	31	2	01	17.63
	1780	21	00	3	00	17.57		1770	22	05	1	27	17.78
	1786	21	13	2	14	17.63		1776	22	05	1	27	17.87
	1788	21	02	2	30	17.00		1785	21	30	2	02	17.68
								1788	21	31	2	01	17.78

SILVER COINS

DATE	IN 12 ounces						DATE	IN 12 ounces							
	FINE silver			Alloy				FINE silver			Alloy				
English halberown of William III		oz.	dwt.	grs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.	Spanish dollar of		oz.	dwt.	grs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.
		10	19	09½	1	00	14½		1772	10	15	05	1	04	19
English shilling	1787	11	00	02½	0	19	21½		1782	10	14	02½	1	05	21½
French crown	1791	10	16	00	1	04	00		1790	10	14	00	1	06	00
Do. half crown	1789	10	17	00	1	03	00		1791	10	14	21½	1	05	02½
Do.	1792	10	16	19	1	03	05								

Assayed by Mr. David Ott, under my inspection, at the mint, in pursuance of a resolution of Congress of November 29, 1792. I have added the specific gravity of each piece of gold coin.
Mint, January 7, 1793.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Director of the Mint.

The Debates and Proceedings of Congress of the United States
Washington 1849 p. 732

March 1792

Nov. 29, 1792 House of Reps second Congress

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause assays and other proper experiments to be made, at the Mint of the United States, of the gold and silver coins of France, England, Spain and Portugal; and a report of the quantity of pure metal, and of alloy, in each of the denominations of ^{the} coins to be laid before this House.

Ordered, that the said Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, by the Speaker "

this was in the course of debates on Foreign coin bill of Senate which was finally passed Feb 9, 1793

Am Num + Arch Soc 1893, p 41
Proceedings of ~~Am Num + Arch Soc~~

Doubloons made in New York made by Wm F. Ladd
and Peach in 1821. Complete detail of enterprise

17 dwt 8 grains Carobus IIII

Investigated by police + dismissed.

Brasher Spanish Doubloon

See Hollinbeck Adv.

July 1959 Numismatist

"
Discovered + Handled by the Kagins
the Most Valuable U.S. Coin.

Chas Buderot
Director of the Mint has
initials of

Σ B.

He came in November 1795

See p. 357 Am ~~State~~ Papers Vol I
Financial

Stewart F

United States Mint 19th Camden

~~Jan~~ Jan 7, 1793 David Ott received \$24.¹⁷

" for assaying coins at the Mint and expenses "

"Account of warrants" drawn by Littlehouse on Treasurer of ^{Mint} ~~the~~

Nothing to anyone else in 1792 or 1793

No. 42

ASSAYS AT THE MINT.

Communicated to the House of Representatives, January 8, 1793.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred, by the President of the United States, the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th of November, 1792, on the subject of experiments on the coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal, reports:

That assays and experiments have been, accordingly, made at the mint, by the director, and under his care and inspection, of sundry gold and silver coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal, and of the quantity, of fine metal and alloy in each of them, and the specific gravities of those of gold given in by the director, a copy of which, and of the letter covering it, are contained in the papers marked A and B.

January 8, 1793.

TH. JEFFERSON.

A.

Sir:

January 7th, 1793.

I have, herewith, enclosed the result of our assays, &c. of the coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal. In the course of the experiments, a very small source of error was detected, too late for the present occasion, but which will be carefully guarded against in future.

I am, with the most perfect esteem, your most obedient humble servant,

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Director of the Mint.

Th. Jefferson, Secretary of State.

No. 42

ASSAYS AT THE MINT.

Communicated to the House of Representatives, January 8, 1793.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred, by the President of the United States, the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th of November, 1792, on the subject of experiments on the coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal, reports:

That assays and experiments have been, accordingly, made at the mint, by the director, and under his care and inspection, of sundry gold and silver coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal, and of the quantity, of fine metal and alloy in each of them, and the specific gravities of those of gold given in by the director, a copy of which, and of the letter covering it, are contained in the papers marked A and B.

January 8, 1793.

TH. JEFFERSON.

A.

Sir:

January 7th, 1793.

I have, herewith, enclosed the result of our assays, &c. of the coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal. In the course of the experiments, a very small source of error was detected, too late for the present occasion, but which will be carefully guarded against in future.

I am, with the most perfect esteem, your most obedient humble servant,

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Director of the Mint.

Th. Jefferson, Secretary of State.

2nd Congress 2nd Session

No. 42

ASSAYS AT THE MINT.

Communicated to the House of Representatives, January 8, 1793.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred, by the President of the United States, the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th of November, 1792, on the subject of experiments on the coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal, reports:

That assays and experiments have been, accordingly, made at the mint, by the director, and under his care and inspection, of sundry gold and silver coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal, and of the quantity, of fine metal and alloy in each of them, and the specific gravities of those of gold given in by the director, a copy of which, and of the letter covering it, are contained in the papers marked A and B.

January 8, 1793.

TH. JEFFERSON.

A.

Sir:

January 7th, 1793.

I have, herewith, enclosed the result of our assays, &c. of the coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal. In the course of the experiments, a very small source of error was detected, too late for the present occasion, but which will be carefully guarded against in future.

I am, with the most perfect esteem, your most obedient humble servant,

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Director of the Mint.

Th. Jefferson, Secretary of State.

ASSAYS AT THE MINT.

Communicated to the House of Representatives, January 8, 1793.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred, by the President of the United States, the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th of November, 1792, on the subject of experiments on the coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal, reports:

That assays and experiments have been, accordingly, made at the mint, by the director, and under his care and inspection, of sundry gold and silver coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal, and of the quantity, of fine metal and alloy in each of them, and the specific gravities of those of gold given in by the director, a copy of which, and of the letter covering it, are contained in the papers marked A and B.

January 8, 1793.

TH. JEFFERSON.

A.

Sir:

January 7th, 1793.

I have, herewith, enclosed the result of our assays, &c. of the coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal. In the course of the experiments, a very small source of error was detected, too late for the present occasion, but which will be carefully guarded against in future.

I am, with the most perfect esteem, your most obedient humble servant,

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Director of the Mint.

Th. Jefferson, Secretary of State.

No. 42

ASSAYS AT THE MINT.

Communicated to the House of Representatives, January 8, 1793.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred, by the President of the United States, the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th of November, 1792, on the subject of experiments on the coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal, reports:

That assays and experiments have been, accordingly, made at the mint, by the director, and under his care and inspection, of sundry gold and silver coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal, and of the quantity, of fine metal and alloy in each of them, and the specific gravities of these of gold given in by the director, a copy of which, and of the letter covering it, are contained in the papers marked A and B.

January 8, 1793.

TH. JEFFERSON.

A.

Sir:

January 7th, 1793.

I have, herewith, enclosed the result of our assays, &c. of the coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal. In the course of the experiments, a very small source of error was detected, too late for the present occasion, but which will be carefully guarded against in future.

I am, with the most perfect esteem, your most obedient humble servant,

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Director of the Mint.

Th. Jefferson, Secretary of State.

10

STUDY OF NEWMAN'S

EPHRAIM BRASHER SCRIPT COUNTERSTAMP ON 1772 ENGLISH GUINEA

The script capital E monogram counterstamp on the obverse of a 1772 English guinea is within a circular outline and struck over the eye of the portrait. On the reverse opposite the counterstamp is a flattened area of similar size caused by the counterstamping. The gold coin is very slightly worn and weighs 8.11 grams (125.2 grains). The diagonally milled edge has been neatly filed away from 1 to 4 o'clock on the obverse for testing and adjustment purposes. This filing has reduced the official weight of 8.38 grams (129.44 grains) about 3.28%.

There are three important matters to consider:

- a) Was there a monetary basis for filing away part of the perimeter,
- b) Is the counterstamp that of Ephraim Brasher.
- c) Is the script B the same counterstamp as the alleged script EB.

Comparing this coin to other known counterstamped gold pieces of the period it can be noted that:

I. A 1749 George II guinea, #2344 in Bowers & Merena auction of the Garrett collection (formerly Ellsworth, 1923), contains two obverse die counterstamps on the obverse, a script capital B in a circle like the one on the 1772 piece under study; and a block letter EB counterstamp in a horizontal oval. That 1749 guinea is filed down to weigh 125.5 grains.

II. A 1734 George II guinea, #2343 of the Garrett collection, contains a block letter capital EB counterstamp in a horizontal oval on its obverse. Part of the edge is filed away so that the coin weighs 126 grains.

III. A 1718 George I quarter-guinea, #2342 of the Garrett collection (formerly Ten Eyck, 1922), contains a block letter capital EB counterstamp in a horizontal oval on its obverse. Part of the edge is filed away so that the coin weighs 31.5 grains which if multiplied by 4 results in a comparative weight of 126 grains.

IV. A George III guinea, #2346 of the Garrett collection (formerly Ten Eyck, 1922), contains a block letter capital EB counterstamp in a horizontal oval on its obverse. Part of the edge is filed away (obliterating the date) so that the coins weighs 123 grains.

V. A 1760 George III half-guinea in the Newman collection has a block letter capital EB counterstamp in a horizontal oval on its obverse. Part of the edge is filed away so that the coin weighs 61.8 grains, which if multiplied by 2 results in a comparative weight of 123.6 grains.

VI. A Portuguese 1755 half Joe, #2344 in the Garrett collection (ex Chapman, 1883), has a block letter capital EB counterstamp in a horizontal oval and weighs 216 grains (9 pennyweights).

VII. A Portuguese 1769 half Joe, #29 in the Wilcox sale by Chapman in 1901, is described as having "E B in script monogram" counterstamped upon it and weighs 216 grains (9 pennyweight). Without seeing the piece it is difficult to determine whether the monogram mentioned is EB or just B. Monograms are difficult to read as is the B monogram on the Newman guinea piece under study here where part of the fancy work is on the left of the main elements of the basic B. Chapman may have been unable to read the monogram clearly and thus it could be the same counterstamp as on the piece under study here.

The weight of the above four Garrett and two Newman pieces show a very similar basis in that they are reduced in weight so as to pass for the value of 1 pound sterling in gold value or 10 shillings or 5 shillings respectively based upon their original denomination.

The use of the script capital B in the counterstamp on # 2344 of the Garrett collection along with a block letter capital EB counterstamp ties the two counterstamps together. No other known usages of the script capital B counterstamp indicate otherwise. There is no reason for any independent assayer to revalidate the Brasher counterstamp.

It is to be observed that items VI and VII have identical weights thus tending to show that they were prepared by the same assayer.

It is reasonable to assume that the script monogram in item VII is a B and not an EB because of difficulty in reading a fancy monogram. That would place script capital B on three counterstamped coins.

Illustrations of most of the above mentioned counterstamped coins are available.

The block letter EB in a horizontal oval is on Brasher silverware. No record of a script capital E is known on any silverware.

Brasher was employed by the US Mint in 1792 to make assays of gold and silver coins in U.S. circulation to assist in the determination of the legal tender value of such coins pursuant to then existing law.

See also: Howland Wood, Coinage of the West Indies, p. 30, fig. 122 & 123: AJN, 1892, p. 20; and Breen, ANS centennial publication.

STUDY OF NEWMAN'S

EPHRAIM BRASHER SCRIPT COUNTERSTAMP ON 1772 ENGLISH GUINEA

The script capital E monogram counterstamp on the obverse of a 1772 English guinea is within a circular outline and struck over the eye of the portrait. On the reverse opposite the counterstamp is a flattened area of similar size caused by the counterstamping. The gold coin is very slightly worn and weighs 8.11 grams (125.2 grains). The diagonally milled edge has been neatly filed away from 1 to 4 o'clock on the obverse for ~~testing~~ and adjustment purposes. This filing has reduced the official weight of 8.38 grams (129.44 grains) about 3.28%.

There are ^{a number of} ~~three~~ important matters to consider:

- Was there a monetary ^{reason} ~~basis~~ for filing away part of the perimeter,
- Is the counterstamp that of Ephraim Brasher ~~or someone else~~
- Is the script B the same counterstamp as the alleged script EB.
- Is the script monogram a script JB (John Burger)

Comparing this coin to other known counterstamped gold pieces of the period it can be noted that:

I. A 1749 George II guinea, #2344 in Bowers & Merena auction of the Garrett collection (~~formerly~~ Ellsworth, 1923), contains two obverse die counterstamps on the obverse, a script capital B in a circle like the one on the 1772 piece under study; and a block letter EB counterstamp in a horizontal oval. That 1749 guinea is filed ~~down to~~ ^{away reducing the} weigh 125.5 grains ^{to} (8.13 grams) ^{the edge of} Now owned by Koehrs.

II. A 1734 George II guinea, #2343 of the Garrett collection, contains a block letter capital EB counterstamp in a horizontal oval on its obverse. Part of the edge is filed away so that the coin weighs 126 grains ^{to} (8.165 grams) ^{the edge of} Now owned by Koehrs.

III. A 1718 George I quarter-guinea, #2342 of the Garrett collection (~~formerly~~ Ten Eyck, 1922), contains a block letter capital EB counterstamp in a horizontal oval on its obverse. Part of the edge is filed away ^{reducing} so that the ~~coin~~ weighs ^{to} 31.5 grains (2.04 gram) which if multiplied by 4 results in a comparative weight of 126 grains (8.165 grams)

IV. A George III guinea, #2346 of the Garrett collection (~~formerly~~ Ten Eyck, 1922), contains a block letter capital EB counterstamp in a horizontal oval on its obverse. Part of the edge is filed away (obliterating the date) ^{reducing} so that the coins weights 123 grains. (7.97 grams)

and possibly testing

(c) Is the coin an assay or an adjustment or both?

V. A 1760 George III half-guinea in the Newman collection has a block letter capital EB counterstamp in a horizontal oval on its obverse. Part of the edge is filed away so that the coin weighs 61.8 grains, which if multiplied by 2 results in a comparative weight of 123.6 grains. (8.01 grams)

VI. A Portuguese 1755 half Joe, #2344 in the Garrett collection (ex Chapman, 1883), has a block letter capital EB counterstamp in a horizontal oval and weighs 216 grains (9 pennyweights or 14 grams)

VII. A Portuguese 1769 half Joe, #29 in the Wilcox sale by Chapman in 1901, is described as having "E B in script monogram" counterstamped upon it and weighs 216 grains (9 pennyweights or 14 grams). ~~Without seeing the piece it is difficult to determine whether the monogram mentioned is EB or just B. Monograms are difficult to read as is the B monogram on the Newman guinea piece under study here where part of the fancy work is on the left of the main elements of the basic B. Chapman may have been unable to read the monogram clearly and thus it could be the same counterstamp as on the piece under study here.~~

English coins

The weight of the above four Garrett and two Newman pieces show a very similar basis in that they are reduced in weight so as to pass for the value of 1 pound sterling in gold value or 10 shillings or 5 shillings respectively based upon their original denomination.

The use of the script capital B in the counterstamp on # 2344 of the Garrett collection along with a block letter capital EB counterstamp ^{may} ties the two counterstamps together. ~~No other known usages of the script capital B counterstamp indicate otherwise. There is no reason for any independent assayer to revalidate the Brasher counterstamp or visa versa.~~

It is to be observed that items VI and VII have identical weights thus tending to show that they were prepared by the same ^{adjusted} ~~to assayer, but to the same standard of value.~~

It is reasonable to assume that the script monogram in item VII is a B and not an EB because of difficulty in reading a fancy monogram. ~~That would place script capital B on three counterstamped coins. There are many other coins with the script capital B counterstamp.~~

Illustrations of most of the above mentioned counterstamped coins are available.

The block letter EB in a horizontal oval is on Brasher silverware. No record of a script capital ~~E~~ ^B is known on any silverware.

Brasher was employed by the US Mint in 1792 to make assays of gold and silver coins in U.S. circulation to assist in the determination of the legal tender value of such coins pursuant to then existing law. ~~He may have been so employed in 1790 by the Bank of New York at the request of Alexander Hamilton.~~

See also: Howland Wood, Coinage of the West Indies, p. 30, fig. 122 & 123: AJN, 1892, p. 20; ~~and~~ Breen, ANS centennial publication; Gordon, West Indies Countermarked Coins, 1987.

to be described as
Washed thinking by Chapman probably caused

EPHRAIM BRASHER SCRIPT COUNTERSTAMP ON 1772 ENGLISH GUINEA

script
monogram
monetary
 # → The script capital E counterstamp on the obverse of a 1772 English guinea is within a circular outline and struck over the eye of the portrait. On the reverse opposite the counterstamp is a flattened area of similar size caused by the counterstamping. The gold coin is very slightly worn and weighs 8.11 grams (125.2 grains). The diagonally milled edge has been neatly filed away from 1 to 4 o'clock on the obverse for testing and adjustment purposes. This has reduced the official weight of 8.38 grams (129.44 grains) about 3.28%.

There are two important matters to consider:

- a) Was there a basis for filing away part of the perimeter, and b) Is the counterstamp that of Ephraim Brasher.

Comparing this coin to other known counterstamped gold pieces of the period it can be noted that:

I. A 1749 George II guinea # 2344 in Bowers & Merena auction of the Garrett collection (formerly Ellsworth 1923) contains two obverse die counterstamps on the obverse a script capital B in a circle like the one on the 1772 piece; and a block letter EB counterstamp in a horizontal oval. That 1749 guinea is filed down to weigh 125.5 grains.

II. A 1734 George II guinea #2343 of the Garrett collection contains a block letter capital EB counterstamp in a horizontal oval on its obverse. Part of the edge is filed away so that the coin weighs 126 grains.

III. A 1718 George I quarter guinea # 2342 of the Garrett collection (formerly Ten Eyck 1922) contains a block letter capital EB counterstamp in a horizontal oval on its obverse. Part of the edge is filed away so that the coin weighs 31.5 grains which if *multiplied* *results* *comparative* extrapolated results in a *weight* *of* 126 grains.

IV. A George III guinea # 2346 of the Garrett collection (formerly Ten Eyck 1922) contains a block letter capital EB counterstamp in a horizontal oval on its obverse. Part of the edge is filed away (obliterating the date) so that the coins weighs 123 grains.

V. A 1760 George III half guinea of the Newman collection has a block letter capital EB counterstamp in a horizontal oval on its obverse. Part of the edge is filed away so that the coin weighs 61.8 grains, which if *multiplied by 2* *above for* *one* extrapolated results in a *comparative* *weight* *of* 123.6 grains.

Direct The weight of the Garrett and Newman collection pieces show a very similar basis in that they are reduced in weight so as to

EPHRAIM BRASHER Counterstamp on 1760 Half-Guinea

The EB lettering on the counterstamp on the obverse of the 1760 Half-Guinea is within a horizontal oval and is of the same size and shape as counterstamps on 1787 Brasher doubloons and of the hallmarks found on some Brasher silverware. The counterstamp on the half-guinea is over the middle of the hair of George II and leaves some parts of curls still showing. On the reverse opposite the counterstamp is a flattened area of similar size. The coin is slightly worn from natural circulation.

The official weight of newly issued 1760 English half-guineas was 4.19 grams or 64.72 grains. The counterstamped Brasher piece weighs 4.00 grams, primarily because part of its diagonally milled edge from 4:30 to 7 o'clock on the obverse was filed away for testing and weight adjustment, resulting in an 11 mm long chord line at the edge where part of its circumference was. Brasher made this test and adjustment to enable the coin to circulate for 10 shillings (half pound) sterling value. He placed his hallmark on the coin to attest to its validity. The weight of the modified coin confirms this.

The value of 10 shillings sterling used after 1717 during the 18th century in England, British North America, and the United States was 4.76% less than the value in sterling of an English half-guinea coin of George II because the guinea was equal to 21 shillings sterling value after 1717, making the half-guinea equal to 10 shillings 6 pence sterling.

Business transactions for North America during that period were never calculated in guineas or their multiples or fractions, but in pounds and shillings sterling or in the varying and various American moneys of account or in Spanish dollars. English guineas and half-guineas were seldomly seen in circulation in North America and were treated there by weight as any foreign gold coin.

When the theoretical original 4.19 gram weight of the English half-guinea is reduced by 4.76%, a weight of 3.99 grams results and is virtually identical to the 4.00 gram weight of the adjusted counterstamped gold half-guinea. This shows that Brasher intended his tested and adjusted half-guinea coin to pass in circulation for 10 shillings sterling and as a respected New York goldsmith and silversmith the public would rely upon his hallmark and accept it. Brasher was employed by the U.S. Mint in 1792 to assay foreign gold and silver coins pursuant to instructions from Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury. A statute setting the value of foreign gold coins in the United States was also in force.

Only a few similar Brasher counterstamped gold pieces are known to exist. This is the only Brasher counterstamped half-guinea known.

in EPN Collection

Analysis prepared 1978

EPHRAIM BRASHER Counterstamp on 1760 Half-Guinea

The EB lettering on the counterstamp on the obverse of the 1760 Half-Guinea is within a horizontal oval and is of the same size and shape as counterstamp on 1787 Brasher doubloons and of the hallmark found on some Brasher silverware. The counterstamp on the half-guinea is over the middle of the hair of George II and leaves some parts of curls still showing. On the reverse opposite the counterstamp is a flattened area of similar size. The coin is slightly worn from natural circulation.

The official weight of newly issued 1760 English half-guineas was 4.19 grams or 64.72 grains. The counterstamped Brasher piece weighs 4.00 grams, primarily because part of its diagonally milled edge from 4:30 to 7 o'clock on the obverse was filed away for testing and weight adjustment, resulting in an 11 mm long chord line at the edge where part of its circumference was. Brasher made this test and adjustment to enable the coin to circulate for 10 shillings (half pound) sterling value. He placed his hallmark on the coin to attest to its validity. The weight of the modified coin confirms this.

The value of 10 shillings sterling used after 1717 during the 18th century in England, British North America, and the United States was 4.76% less than the value in sterling of an English half-guinea coin of George II because the guinea was equal to 21 shillings sterling value after 1717, making the half-guinea equal to 10 shillings 6 pence sterling.

Business transactions for North America during that period were never calculated in guineas or their multiples or fractions, but in pounds and shillings sterling or in the varying and various American moneys of account or in Spanish dollars. The English guineas were seldomly seen in circulation in North America and were treated there by weight as any foreign gold coin was.

When the theoretical original 4.19 gram weight of the English half-guinea is reduced by 4.76%, a weight of 3.99 grams results and is virtually identical to the 4.00 gram weight of the adjusted counterstamped gold half-guinea. This shows that Brasher intended his tested and adjusted half-guinea coin to pass in circulation for 10 shillings sterling and as a respected New York goldsmith the public would rely upon his hallmark and accept it.

Only a few similar Brasher counterstamped gold pieces are known to exist.

EPHRAIM BRASHER Counterstamp on 1760 Half-Guinea

The EB lettering on the counterstamp on the obverse of the 1760 Half-Guinea is within a horizontal oval and is of the same size and shape as counterstamps on 1787 Brasher doubloons and of the hallmarks found on some Brasher silverware. The counterstamp on the half-guinea is over the middle of the hair of George II and leaves some parts of curls still showing. On the reverse opposite the counterstamp is a flattened area of similar size. The coin is slightly worn from natural circulation.

The official weight of newly issued 1760 English half-guineas was 4.19 grams or 64.72 grains. The counterstamped Brasher piece weighs 4.00 grams, primarily because part of its diagonally milled edge from 4:30 to 7 o'clock on the obverse was filed away for testing and weight adjustment, resulting in an 11 mm long chord line at the edge where part of its circumference was. Brasher made this test and adjustment to enable the coin to circulate for 10 shillings (half pound) sterling value. He placed his hallmark on the coin to attest to its validity. The weight of the modified coin confirms this.

The value of 10 shillings sterling used after 1717 during the 18th century in England, British North America, and the United States was 4.76% less than the value in sterling of an English half-guinea coin of George II because the guinea was equal to 21 shillings sterling value after 1717, making the half-guinea equal to 10 shillings 6 pence sterling.

Business transactions for North America during that period were never calculated in guineas or their multiples or fractions, but in pounds and shillings sterling or in the varying and various American moneys of account or in Spanish dollars. English guineas and half-guineas were seldomly seen in circulation in North America and were treated there by weight as any foreign gold coin.

When the theoretical original 4.19 gram weight of the English half-guinea is reduced by 4.76%, a weight of 3.99 grams results and is virtually identical to the 4.00 gram weight of the adjusted counterstamped gold half-guinea. This shows that Brasher intended his tested and adjusted half-guinea coin to pass in circulation for 10 shillings sterling and as a respected New York goldsmith and silversmith the public would rely upon his hallmark and accept it. Brasher was employed by the U.S. Mint in 1792 to assay foreign gold and silver coins pursuant to instructions from Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury. A statute setting the value of foreign gold coins in the United States was also in force.

Only a few similar Brasher counterstamped gold pieces are known to exist. This is the only Brasher counterstamped half-guinea known.

EPHRAIM BRASHER Counterstamp on 1760 Half-Guinea

The EB lettering on the counterstamp on the obverse of the 1760 Half-Guinea is within a horizontal oval and is of the same size and shape as counterstamps on 1787 Brasher doubloons and of the hallmarks found on some Brasher silverware. The counterstamp on the half-guinea is over the middle of the hair of George II and leaves some parts of curls still showing. On the reverse opposite the counterstamp is a flattened area of similar size. The coin is slightly worn from natural circulation.

The official weight of newly issued 1760 English half-guineas was 4.19 grams or 64.72 grains. The counterstamped Brasher piece weighs 4.00 grams, primarily because part of its diagonally milled edge from 4:30 to 7 o'clock on the obverse was filed away for testing and weight adjustment, resulting in an 11 mm long chord line at the edge where part of its circumference was. Brasher made this test and adjustment to enable the coin to circulate for 10 shillings (half pound) sterling value. He placed his hallmark on the coin to attest to its validity. The weight of the modified coin confirms this.

The value of 10 shillings sterling used after 1717 during the 18th century in England, British North America, and the United States was 4.76% less than the value in sterling of an English half-guinea coin of George II because the guinea was equal to 21 shillings sterling value after 1717, making the half-guinea equal to 10 shillings 6 pence sterling.

Business transactions for North America during that period were never calculated in guineas or their multiples or fractions, but in pounds and shillings sterling or in the varying and various American moneys of account or in Spanish dollars. English guineas and half-guineas were seldomly seen in circulation in North America and were treated there by weight as any foreign gold coin.

When the theoretical original 4.19 gram weight of the English half-guinea is reduced by 4.76%, a weight of 3.99 grams results and is virtually identical to the 4.00 gram weight of the adjusted counterstamped gold half-guinea. This shows that Brasher intended his tested and adjusted half-guinea coin to pass in circulation for 10 shillings sterling and as a respected New York goldsmith and silversmith the public would rely upon his hallmark and accept it. Brasher was employed by the U.S. Mint in 1792 to assay foreign gold and silver coins pursuant to instructions from Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury. A statute setting the value of foreign gold coins in the United States was also in force.

Only a few similar Brasher counterstamped gold pieces are known to exist. This is the only Brasher counterstamped half-guinea known.

EPHRAIM BRASHER Counterstamp on 1760 Half-Guinea

The EB lettering on the counterstamp on the obverse of the 1760 Half-Guinea is within a horizontal oval and is of the same size and shape as counterstamps on 1787 Brasher doubloons and of the hallmarks found on some Brasher silverware. The counterstamp on the half-guinea is over the middle of the hair of George II and leaves some parts of curls still showing. On the reverse opposite the counterstamp is a flattened area of similar size. The coin is slightly worn from natural circulation.

The official weight of newly issued 1760 English half-guineas was 4.19 grams or 64.72 grains. The counterstamped Brasher piece weighs 4.00 grams, primarily because part of its diagonally milled edge from 4:30 to 7 o'clock on the obverse was filed away for testing and weight adjustment, resulting in an 11 mm long chord line at the edge where part of its circumference was. Brasher made this test and adjustment to enable the coin to circulate for 10 shillings (half pound) sterling value. He placed his hallmark on the coin to attest to its validity. The weight of the modified coin confirms this.

The value of 10 shillings sterling used after 1717 during the 18th century in England, British North America, and the United States was 4.76% less than the value in sterling of an English half-guinea coin of George II because the guinea was equal to 21 shillings sterling value after 1717, making the half-guinea equal to 10 shillings 6 pence sterling.

Business transactions for North America during that period were never calculated in guineas or their multiples or fractions, but in pounds and shillings sterling or in the varying and various American moneys of account or in Spanish dollars. English guineas and half-guineas were seldomly seen in circulation in North America and were treated there by weight as any foreign gold coin.

When the theoretical original 4.19 gram weight of the English half-guinea is reduced by 4.76%, a weight of 3.99 grams results and is virtually identical to the 4.00 gram weight of the adjusted counterstamped gold half-guinea. This shows that Brasher intended his tested and adjusted half-guinea coin to pass in circulation for 10 shillings sterling and as a respected New York goldsmith and silversmith the public would rely upon his hallmark and accept it. Brasher was employed by the U.S. Mint in 1792 to assay foreign gold and silver coins pursuant to instructions from Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury. A statute setting the value of foreign gold coins in the United States was also in force.

Only a few similar Brasher counterstamped gold pieces are known to exist. This is the only Brasher counterstamped half-guinea known.

Edward Roehrs

RFD 852

Arecibo

Puerto Rico 00612

Ralph C Gordon

West Indies Countermarked
Gold Coins 1987

Don't know his name but he contacted me before.

Met a man + his wife in
Portland 8/9/98

Has 1761 Escudo S Mint
431.52 grains 22 carat

with plug on which is stamped 16

The original Escudos ~~are~~ 417.65 grains
on doubloons

There are three other plugged doubloons
1774, 1776, 1778. to increase
weight. Kagen owns one, one is
in England. They are 21.6 carats

He says B is JB which is
John Burger of N.Y.

No
confirmation
~~mentioned~~

Cites Gordon 1987 publication
Stulke-Solomon

Mentions: July 31, 1789 exchange value ~~the~~
and U.S. law 2/9/93 effective 7/1/93
also Bank of NY 1784 list.

thinks he has first US coin. ~~think~~

~~This is a supplement~~

I assume the shape and style of all of the script capital B ^{c/s in your collection} are the same. I agree that the lines to the left are flourishes and you will note that the ~~Muadoke~~ ^{description} catalog ~~shows~~ ^{different} that the symbol ~~is~~ does not have anything resembling a letter on the left of the ~~B~~ script B. I thought it might be a mirror image of a B as was sometimes ^{done} to decorate a monogram, but it does not look ~~that way~~ ^{like that} and resembles continuation of the lines of the B.

At your leisure I would like a list of your Portuguese ^{pieces} counterstamped with a script B along with dates, denominations, ~~and~~ weights, etc.

In your 1713 guinea with ~~the~~ c/s could this have been assayed and adjusted by Brasher and then clipped further thereafter ^{by someone else} to steal gold or to be reduced for St Vincent use. Brasher would not have reduced the weight that much and spoil his reputation. Your ~~sojourn~~ ^{sajourn} in Europe sounds exciting and I assume you travel extensively. We take short trips to see the world and have been concentrating on Africa and Asia in recent years. ~~We even~~ ^{I even} have a coin collector friend in Qatar. In ~~India~~ ^{Agthener} I had a bag of 25,000 copper coins dumped on a table in front of me to select from at 10¢ each. In Bhutan once I negotiated with a ~~religious~~ monk to take a coin or two out of donation box for 4 times their circulating value and he was delighted, as was I.

Spanish Brasher (A)

Discovery by Newcomer
from Lady in 1915

ANS Committee Report
^{Edison} Adams ^{W.H.} Woodin ^{W.C.} Raymond 1915

How says it was auctioned
in 1894 by Scott.

Ten Eyck in 1922 of ^{small} one
First auction says Mehl
brought \$260 2 Known
regular brought \$3000 -

By 1957 Most valuable
American coin

In 1964 Vernon Brown someone
is working on it

Raymond

(B)

Std Cat - Gold Coins of N. + S Amer

Early Store Cards of NY

Yunderbook 1957-1961

In 1961 it may be a fabrication

Only two

PHILIP V D G ? REX

AND 17 JJ

HISPAIARUM ET IND REX

C

Appearance in 1894
coincides with published
story of doubloons
in 1893 by Drowne

Story in 1892 on
Blaker & Ott testing
Coins.

(5)
If real NY Brasher
is not a doubloon
(except to collectors)
then Spanish isn't.

NY weights 406 - 411

Crossby gives 408

No edge milling

Spanish 408

409 $\frac{3}{4}$

Actual Peru doubloon
416.3

E

Hand cut lions
+ castles

E B punch not
clear so comparison
is difficult.

Letters on + side
have no serifs
Letters on pillar side
have serifs.

BLASTER in small letters
Not same in SPANISH

Letters NY unnecessary

No indication of wt
No indication of fineness

Fineness 867-871

Weight 417

Reputation

No Profit unless
Dishonest

G

Why on same
side 1742

and 1700 3680

Why a round coin
with lettering not to edge

Wayle Raymond
knowledge

More study,